

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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# The Museum News

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Central Museum, Eastern Parkway  
Children's Museum, Bedford Park

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VOL. 4

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## THE DURYEA LIBRARY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

### A Correction.

We very much regret that in the article on this library in the *News* for November, it was wrongly credited to Mr. Charles B. Duryea when it should, of course, have been recorded as created by the bequest of Samuel Bowne Duryea, a name well known to residents of Brooklyn.

A few of the many works already acquired through this bequest have been noted, including a number of monographs indispensable to the student of the Art and Architecture of Egypt, Greece and Rome. The last important purchase from the Duryea fund is Schulz's *Mediaeval Monuments of Lower Italy*, four volumes with atlas in folio. To quote Professor Goodyear, "This is the most important book on the architecture of Apulia, otherwise almost unknown. Salazaro (whose work is in the Library) covers the painting and sculpture of this territory. It is one of the greatest books of modern times."

## THE GUACHARO BIRD AND SEA LION GROUPS.

NATURE, in noting the recent installation of the Guacharo Bird and Sea Lion groups remarks, "In the matter of realistic groups of this nature, the Brooklyn and other American museums are leaving our own Natural History Museum far behind."

This is very flattering, but then in these days no one institution, be it never so great, can cover the entire field of nature in its exhibits. The British Museum has, aside from its vast systematic exhibits, its comprehensive index series, its illustrations of mimicry, variation and other phenomena and may well be excused for not indulging in many great groups.

Moreover, if we remember aright, when in the early eighties the British Museum began its series of British Birds, it was the first great Museum to break away from tradition and show animals amid their natural surroundings.

### THE HOATZIN.

In the central section, on the second floor of the Museum there has been recently installed a group showing the adult, young in various stages of development, nests and eggs of one of the strangest of birds, known as the Hoatzin.

There is a distant relationship between hoatzin and the fowls and pigeons, but the bird possesses so many anatomical peculiarities that zoologists have placed it in a separate order of birds that is represented by this single species.

The young of this curious bird, although they haven't webbed feet, are more or less aquatic and invariably seek the water where they dive and swim skillfully, as a means of escape from their enemies; but the adult birds never go into the water. This singular aquatic habit or instinct of the young hoatzin is not, however, its only unusual feature, for during the earlier weeks of its existence the wings which are furnished with a pair of small but quite strong, well-curved claws, are used as legs. These claws, which constitute the terminal joints on what corresponds to the thumb and index fingers, are dropped when the wings' quills are grown.

In the presence of these claws and the use of the wings as legs the hoatzin, in a way, fills the gap between existing birds and their three-clawed, reptile-like ancestor *Archaeopteryx*.

Hoatzins are found throughout northern South America from Colombia and Guiana southwards to Bolivia. They live amid the branches of the trees and bushes that border ponds, streams and protected bays and lagoons on the sea coast.

In the different regions where found, they are known under a variety of names. In British Guiana the name most commonly heard is "Hanna" but it is equally well known as the "Stinking Pheasant." In the Orinoco region of Venezuela the names most commonly employed are *Guacharaca de Agua* and *Chinchena*, while on the Amazon it is called *Cigana*, and by English speaking people "Gypsy" while the aboriginal name is Hoatzin, that employed by Hernandez its first describer.

In the Orinoco region Hoatzin are common from the delta up as far as the mouth of the Meta river, a short distance below the first great cataract, the falls of Atures.

These birds keep to the tops of the trees and bushes, that overhang the water and in these localities form almost impenetrable jungles. In the early mornings and late in the afternoons the birds may be seen perched at the tops of the trees or bushes apparently sunning themselves, but during the heat of the day, even in localities where they are very abundant, not a bird will be in sight. At such times they are hidden among the branches,

concealed from the sun's fierce rays by thick foliage. Hoatzin seem always to be sluggish and whether from the fact that the thickets in which they live supply both a safe and shady retreat and an ample supply of food, or that they have few enemies and are seldom disturbed the bird is rarely seen in flight. The wings are large and ample compared with the size and weight of the body, but the flight is weak and labored, and never long sustained: I doubt if I have ever seen one fly for more than one hundred yards. The feeble flight is due to the fact that the front part of the breast bone is cut away to accommodate a large pouch, or crop, into which pass the leaves on which the Hoatzin largely feeds. The same localities are occupied from year to year and the colonies seem just about to hold their own in point of numbers. The only cry I have heard Hoatzin utter is one resembling the nasal hiss of the black vulture, but is much louder and can be heard from a considerable distance. During the mating season the cry is often heard but at other times unless one penetrates into the birds' haunts or startles them otherwise, such as firing a gun near one of their colonies, they are usually silent. When startled there is a great flappings of wings and much confusion as the birds jump from point to point in an effort to escape from the tangle of the branches among which they have been resting. But when once free from surrounding limbs, they fly for only a short distance. When they again settle it is usually among the slender twigs at the extreme tops or outer edges of the trees or bushes and as the feet of the hoatzin are large, not well fitted for grasping slender twigs, and the body is heavy, there is a great deal of energy expended in balancing and more flapping of the wings before equilibrium is obtained.

When in a state of excitement the crest is fully expanded, the bright blue color on the sides of the face seems to grow more intense, the bird hisses its displeasure, and, carefully balanced on the topmost twigs of the bushes with fully expanded wings and tail held rigid, presents an artistically pleasing picture.

When at rest, the weight of the body is supported on a patch of thickened callous skin covering the broad flattened posterior end of the sternum or breast-bone, and medium sized nearly horizontal limbs are selected for perching. Although the feet are large and strong they probably sustain little of the weight of a resting bird, but are most useful to it when climbing among the branches while feeding on the tender leaves and buds. In this climbing about amid tangled branches adult birds use their wings quite as much and quite in the same way that the young use theirs, probably an inherited habit, but instead of depending on claws that may catch and help pull the body along the large wings might be likened to a pair of paddle wheels that force the large quills between or in front

of surrounding branches and are thus used to help pull or thrust the body forward.

The food consists of the leaves and buds of the various kinds of trees and bushes, found on the banks of streams and ponds and the sea coast, as well as species of *Arum*.

The breeding season varies considerably in different localities. On the middle stretches of the Orinoco it extends from early in June until mid September, that is during the height of the rainy season. In the hot low lands in British Guiana, Mr. Quelch\* found the nesting time to extend from December to July and he believed it to be continuous throughout the year.

The nest of the Hoatzin is a slight platform of dead twigs loosely laid together, and frequently with but a very frail support placed far out toward the tips of long slender horizontal branches. Mr. Quelch from his observations concluded that nests were often made use of more than once and cited an instance of finding the same nest in use after an interval of seven months. In my own collecting on the Orinoco covering a period of four nesting seasons I have not observed the use of old nests. The Hoatzin as far as I am aware, never goes onto the ground and in the building of their nests the twigs employed are secured by being broken with the bill from dead branches. The sticks are laid together so loosely and the whole structure is so slight that the eggs are readily seen through the bottom of the nest.

Two or three eggs are usually found in a nest, rarely four or five, but Mr. Quelch reported finding six in one nest. There is more or less variation in the shape, size, general color and markings of the eggs. Usually, however, they are ovate in form and the average size of a series of twenty-four now at hand, measure 46.2 millimetres long by 32.9 millimetres in diameter (1.8 x 1.3 inches). They are about the size of an ordinary bantam's egg. Ordinarily the general color is a pinkish cream color marked with dots, spots and splashes scattered over the entire surface but most thickly at the larger end. The markings are in two series the outer of a reddish brown color which overlie an inner series which are a pale lavender in color. Within forty-eight hours after birth, the young begin to crawl about, using the bill, the feet and the wing claws to pull themselves from place to place. I believe the nests are always placed over the water and rarely more than a few feet from its surface. A nest containing young birds, even if not over two or three days old, must be approached with extreme caution if one would see the young in the nest; for at the first alarm the young quickly draw themselves to the edge of

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\*On the Habits of the Hoatzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) Ibis: 1890: 327-335.



the nest and if the danger seems to threaten they drop into the water, dive out of sight and swimming for some distance under the water will come to the surface at some point where they are afforded concealment. It is doubtful if the young are ever found in the nest when more than four or five days old.

Hunting Hoatzin is hard, tedious and far from pleasant work, as it means the continuous pushing and hauling of one's canoe through thickets of vines and bushes that are frequently beset with sharp thorns and usually swarming with vicious biting ants and tenanted with not less irascible colonies of wasps. It may not be out of place here to reproduce a paragraph from the writer's report on the Department of Ornithology\* taken from his journal and relating some experiences in collecting young hoatzin, for this group, at Agua Salada de Ciudad Bolivar in August, 1907.

"After breakfast Don Emilio and I went down to the lagoon, took a "curiara (dug-out canoe) and worked our way into what we believed to "be the centre of the breeding grounds of the Hoatzin. After nearly five "hours of hard work when we were on the point of giving up in despair "for the day, and were taking a breathing spell after fighting our way "through a particularly trying lot of vines, we suddenly became conscious "that a motionless little downy-covered black ball perched on a branch "some 18 inches above the water and not to exceed a couple of yards from "us was a Hoatzin chick! No nest was in sight nearer than a distance "of about 200 yards, and yet the bird was a downy young! I thought to "take it alive, so the canoe was worked slowly, carefully forward, but, "vain hope, when within about two feet of our prey, it dropped suddenly "into the water, dived and disappeared. After a long wait and patient "watching it was again discovered, this time with barely the head out of "the water and admirably hidden by a mass of surrounding floating "rubbish and dead leaves. We again tried to secure it in the hand, but "another dive foiled us. By more patient waiting and watching it was "discovered for the third time and lost as before. After our patience had "been rewarded by finding it for the fourth time we took no further "chances and ended the hunt with a charge of fine shot."

These difficulties may explain why it is that, aside from the group shown by the U. S. National Museum at St. Louis in 1904, no museum seems to have exhibited a group of these curious birds that included the young.

GEO. K. CHERRIE.

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\*Museums of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Report for the year 1907.

### A LARGE TURTLE.

A cast of the great Leather-back or Lyre Turtle, from the specimen given by the New York Zoological Society, has just been placed on exhibition. It may sound boastful, but really it is the finest representation of this turtle ever displayed, besides being one of the largest, if not the largest, of turtles actually weighed and measured. The weight was over 840 pounds, for, when on the scales, the large front flippers hung down and rested partially on the ground. The total length, measured along the curve from nose to tail, is 6 ft. 10 in., and the shell along the curve is 5 ft. 2 in. From tip to tip of the flippers over the shoulders is 8 ft. 9 in., the circumference at the widest part 7 ft. 2 in.

If there are authentic records of greater weights and measures we should be pleased to receive and publish them.

### LIBRARY NOTES.

A not infrequent remark is "I did not know there was a Library at the Museum." It cannot be too often emphasized that the Library is a free public reference library covering art and the sciences, particularly natural science.

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A recent addition to the book collection is *The Life of James McNeill Whistler* by E. R. and J. Pennell published this autumn. The columns of the daily papers and of the Book Reviews have commented upon this work so fully that it seems unnecessary to add to the announcement that it is in the Library. The writing of the biography was undertaken at Whistler's request. It is a most readable book, alive with anecdotes of the artist, very fully illustrated, and forms an important contribution to the literature of Whistler. The work is of special interest to Museum visitors on account of the painting of Miss Leyland by Whistler which hangs in our own gallery.

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The Portfolio of Industrial Art published by the South Kensington Museum (now called the Victoria and Albert Museum), London, has been added to the Library. This consists of loose plates in color reproducing some of the textiles, iron work, lacquer, enamels, furniture, etc., etc., exhibited in that Museum. The plates will be especially useful not only to those studying the history of art but for those interested in ornament and design in their application to every day life, while they are bound to give pleasure to many for mere harmony of color and beauty of line.

The use of the Library by an unusual number of art students of late leads to the hope that the collection of books on the Fine Arts is becoming more and more helpful to the public.

An exhaustive two volume French-English dictionary by A. Hatzfeld, A. Darmesteter and A. Thomas has been added to the reference shelves.

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We note that Museum Libraries in this country are beginning to issue lists of books, the Cincinnati Museum Library having recently issued a brief list on architecture and another on sculpture of Classic Art. Museum Libraries, of necessity highly specialized, would, from their very nature, seem peculiarly fitted to contribute to the bibliography of their subjects.

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Through the courtesy of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences the Library is in receipt of volumes five to nine of its transactions. These make our set complete with the exception of the first four volumes. The completion of our broken sets is an ever present consideration.

**MUSEUMS  
OF THE  
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.**

**CENTRAL MUSEUM.  
Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue.**

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Monday to Saturday (inclusive). Thursday evening, from 7.30 to 9.45. Sunday afternoon, from 2 to 6.

The Museum is free to the public, except on Mondays and Tuesdays when the admission is 25 cents to adults and 10 cents to children under 16 years.

**CHILDREN'S MUSEUM.  
Bedford Park, Brooklyn Avenue.**

Open free to the public from Monday to Saturday (inclusive) from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 until 5.30 P. M.

**MUSEUMS' STAFF.**

FREDERIC A. LUCAS,    -    -    -    -    -    CURATOR-IN-CHIEF.

**CENTRAL MUSEUM.**

Honorary Curator of Natural Science,	-    -	ALFRED G. MAYER.
Curator, Department of Fine Arts,	-    -	WM. H. GOODYEAR.
Assistant Curator, Department of Fine Arts,		A. D. SAVAGE.
Curator, Department of Ethnology,	-    -	STEWART CULIN.
Curator, Department of Natural Science,	-    -	E. L. MORRIS.
Curator of Books,	-    -    -    -    -	SUSAN A. HUTCHINSON.
Curator of Entomology,	-    -    -    -	JACOB DOLL.
Associate Curator of Entomology,	-    -    -	CHAS. SCHAEFFER.
Curator of Ornithology,	-    -    -    -	GEORGE K. CHERRIE.
Artist,	-    -    -    -    -    -	HERBERT B. JUDY.
Chief Taxidermist,	-    -    -    -    -	J. WM. CRITCHLEY.
Superintendent of Buildings,	-    -    -	THOS. F. CASEY.

**CHILDREN'S MUSEUM.**

Curator,	-    -    -    -    -    -	ANNA B. GALLUP.
Assistant Curator,	-    -    -    -    -    -	MARY D. LEE.
Assistant Curator,	-    -    -    -    -    -	GEORGE P. ENGELHARDT.
Librarian,	-    -    -    -    -    -	MIRIAM S. DRAPER.



# The Children's Museum.

Bedford Park.

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## SOME EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN 1908.

As we go to press the Children's Museum rejoices in a year of growth and increased usefulness unequalled in any previous twelve months of its history.

A tabulated statement concerning our record is interesting at this time:

	General attendance.	Attendance at lectures.	No. of visits from teachers.	No. of specimens loaned to schools.
1908	114,418	22,056	895	500
1907	97,805	19,039	699	128

Comparing the statistics for 1907 and 1908 we find an increase of 16,613 in general attendance, that 3,017 more children came to the lectures in 1908, that 196 more teachers have used the Museum, and that the demand for loan material for schools has increased four fold.

Granting that this attendance is a measure of public interest and remembering that all attendance is voluntary, we have every reason to believe, that the general public, and the children in particular, are finding their Museum of very real interest and value.

A gratifying characteristic of the work for the year 1908, has been found in the greater intensity of interest manifested in every department. The boys and girls with specific questions to ask and with the knowledge of where to go for information, became more conspicuous as the work expands. Note books, pads, and pencils are becoming more generally used in the exhibition rooms because teachers more and more are sending their pupils to see what they can find at the Museum. One boy told us not long ago that he had not missed a lecture on "Electricity" for more than a year. Other pupils have attended eight and ten successive lectures without missing, while a great many children come to the Museum day in and day out for months at a time.

Teachers who are thoughtfully studying the influence of the Museum upon their own pupils speak of its quickening power in stirring into expression and action, pupils that appeared to be uninterested in any classroom work. One teacher only a few days ago said, "This is a most

wonderful place for bringing out what is in children—some of these boys have never shown the slightest interest in their studies at school, but in the presence of these objects they blossom right out and talk about them with pleasure and enthusiasm.”

One of the very impressive results of the year's work with the children has been the growing sense of appreciation of helpful surroundings. This appreciation has found expression in the general good behavior of all visitors. In former years we were occasionally annoyed with visits from boys who were noisy and often rough and ill behaved. For many months it was also necessary to watch the “line” while children were waiting for admission to the lecture room, but as the Museum has improved its collections, and as it has multiplied its centres of interests so that there is plenty for the child to see and do from the moment he enters the door, the question of discipline has been almost forgotten. On only two occasions, since January 1st, 1908, have we found it necessary to ask children to leave the building for bad conduct, despite the fact that at times the halls, lecture room, and exhibition rooms have been densely crowded with visitors, entering at the rate of two or three hundred an hour.

The demand for museum publications grows as the usefulness of the Museum becomes more thoroughly understood. Many children call at the museum at the beginning of each month to obtain schedules of lectures and lists of loan material. These they take to their teachers requesting that the lecture schedule may be posted in the school room, and that the teacher arrange to borrow specimens from the Museum to add interest to the class work. In this way the children are becoming our best advertising agents among teachers in the public schools, through the convincing proof they carry of benefits received from their Museum visits.

The Children's Museum Library, with the Museum, has grown in popularity and influence. The total number of readers for 1908 was 38,411; a gain of 4,900 over 1907.

Teachers are gradually depending upon the Library more and more for help in preparing lessons and for poems and other material for special exercises. Large numbers of boys and girls bring reference questions and much independent and consecutive reading towards definite ends is followed out.

The question of creating and maintaining interest in Children's Museum work has long since been settled. We have the children in great numbers, and they are eager to use the Museum in every department, but floor space is inelastic and museum contents cannot be compressed beyond that certain point which we have long since reached.

While our lecture room, library and exhibition rooms are filled to overflowing with children, while our offices are crowded, and we haven't enough of them to accommodate the members of our staff, while there are no work rooms except the store rooms already filled, we are receiving inquiries about the Nature Study Club, requests for a resumption of the City History Club work, requests for more sittings in the lecture room, and enlarged laboratory privileges.

Nothing can ever satisfy our pressing needs except a fine new building, planned and built for the special work that has grown so rapidly and has become so generally recognized as worthy of generous support.

### NOTES.

At a joint meeting of the School Garden Association and the New York Branch of the American Nature Study Society, held in Public School No. 165, Manhattan, December 4th, Miss Gallup represented the Children's Museum and gave a short description of the work with the Public Schools. About sixty teachers from the High Schools and Grammar Schools of Greater New York were present, and it was a pleasure to find that a large number of these were already familiar with some branch of our work.

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We were glad to welcome among other museum directors and curators who have visited us within the past two months, two representatives who came to study our methods of work on account of their own work for children. Mrs. Agnes L. Roesler, of the American Museum of Natural History, took a list of charts that we lend to schools, and made other observations preparatory to the formation of more definite plans for a Children's Room which she is working to secure for the American Museum.

Miss Agnes L. Pollard, of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, is giving a course of lectures to children in the Museum rooms at Borough Hall, Staten Island, and found some of our charts of use in connection with that work.

### STINGLESS BEES.

With the exhibit on Bee Culture have been placed two nests of stingless bees together with specimens of the insect builders, a gift of Mr. Englehardt, who collected them in Guatemala.

Stingless bees occur in most of the tropical parts of the world and many species, differing greatly in size, are represented in Central America; some being as large or even larger than the hive bee, while others popularly called "Mosquito bees," are much smaller than our common house fly.

Their nests are built in hollow trees, in walls or under ground and are made of wax or a mixture of clay and resin. Each community consists of an immense number of individuals, but it is still doubtful whether these are the product of a single queen, as in the case of the hive bee, or several; nor has it been thoroughly ascertained whether swarms are sent off in starting a new colony. The nests are more like those of the bumble bee than anything else. The central breeding chambers, a layer of flat combs with cells on one side only, are encased by a labyrinth of passages with round elongated receptacles on the outside. In these the honey and pollen are stored, the feeding and breeding thus being kept entirely distinct. An outer wall, made of a tough resin-like substance serves as protection, and the entrance is gained by a narrow tube of wax, at the mouth of which sentinels are stationed to keep away intruders.

The honey pots may be as small as hazel nuts or as large as walnuts, according to the size of the bees, and as much as half a gallon of honey has been gathered from a single colony at a time. Though sweet it is inferior in quality to that of the hive bee and it is not much eaten except by the natives.

Attempts have been made to introduce stingless bees in the United States, not for the purpose of utilizing their honey, but on account of their value as pollen gatherers. While in this capacity they would be important allies to the agriculturist in the cross pollination of flowers and in increasing the fruit supply, all attempts to introduce them have failed for the bees cannot survive our cold winters.

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During the last five months, two young men, Frank Hart and Alma LeRay, who are interested in Wireless Telegraphy, have spent days and evenings planning, constructing and testing new pieces of apparatus, and have finally succeeded in installing a neat and efficient station at the Museum. They began by erecting a new mast and antenna. The mast, which is 60 feet high, is braced to the roof of the building, 40 feet above the ground, giving the antenna a height of 100 feet. The antenna consists of three heavily insulated copper wires, each 700 feet long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. The young men also worked out a new idea of leading the end of the antenna wire into the operating room by passing it through the centre of the window pane. This has proved highly successful under all weather conditions.

Careful attention has been given to the construction and arrangement of new tuning coils, adjustable condensers, jiggers, and other pieces of apparatus. New operating tables and a marbleized slate switch board add much to the appearance of the station, which is open to the public every week day from 9.00 A. M. until 5.30 P. M.

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We wish to thank Mr. George Francis Dow, Secretary of the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts, for a set of photographs of rooms decorated and furnished as a part of the historical exhibit at Essex Institute. Such a parlor, bedroom and kitchen might have been found in the homes of well-to-do sea captains of the Eighteenth Century.

The mahogany furniture of the parlor and bedroom are of beautiful design and finish, and the kitchen of the period—a half a century earlier, is made especially interesting with its array of utensils around the fireplace, the brick oven and above the mantel piece. These photographs are of great interest to us and to our visitors in supplementing our miniature colonial groups.

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We have added about two hundred zoological, botanical and geographical charts to our loan collection. These are ready for distribution and teachers are invited to inspect them. A list will be printed in the February issue of the News.

**CITY HISTORY CLUB.**

A club for the study of City History will resume its meetings at the Museum on January 4th, under the direction of Mr. Howard C. Green, instructor in the English Department of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Green has been a student of city history and a teacher of City History Clubs for the past ten years. Many of his pupils are now conducting City History classes of their own.

The Club at the Museum is to be supported by the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, of which Mrs. J. O. Carpenter is the President.

Boys and girls in and above the 6-A grade are eligible for membership, but not more than twenty members can be admitted.

The meetings will be held on Mondays at 4.30 P. M.

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Three years ago, when the regular course of Physics lectures was begun, an informal class was held twice a week, during the winter, for experimental purposes. The boys were allowed to bring their own materials and under direction, construct various pieces of apparatus. They were also allowed to experiment with some of the Museum equipment and to familiarize themselves with apparatus which they were unable to acquire.

On account of the increasing demand for special lectures and the overcrowding of all the rooms, it was necessary, last year, to discontinue these experimental classes. This year we have had many requests for opportunities to "learn something about electricity." Several boys unable to purchase apparatus for themselves, have come to the office, saying that they have read many of the electrical books in the library and "wish to see if what they say is true."

As a rule, when these requests are made, the lecture room is in use, four or five boys are experimenting on wireless telegraphy in the only available office, and we can only give words of encouragement and an invitation to come again soon when we *may* have space to receive visitors.

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We wish to thank Mr. Frank M. Woodruff of the Chicago Academy of Sciences for presenting us with some beautiful lantern slides of a monkey, jaguar and the nest of a bronzed grackle. The photographs were taken from life and we shall have many and repeated uses for the lantern slides.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

In accordance with its custom of preparing picture bulletins appropriate to each season and its special anniversaries, the Library made ready a series of Christmas bulletins, furnished with lists of books and poems. Quotations from several poems such as Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity" and Eugene Field's "Why do Bells for Christmas Ring" gave an added meaning to the pictures. The large number of poems copied by children and teachers proved that our selection was of interest and value.

The ter-centenary of the birth of a great Poet and "Apostle of Liberty" was noted by placing upon the walls of the Library some pictures of John Milton, one of which representing him as a boy of twelve years was especially admired by the children.

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The section devoted to the "Christmas Bookshelf" was a favorite corner for the children during the month, and was of service to many parents. Individual mothers came to take note of some of the recent books, and by special request the President of one Mothers' Club was given suggestions not only in regard to books in our own field, but also was furnished with a list of desirable stories for young children not included in this special Library. There are many inquiries for the best books upon Natural History for children.

Through the courtesy of several publishers, a limited number of holiday lists of books were distributed to those to whom they would be of service.

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A recent attractive book for children upon famous artists and their work, is entitled "Pictures Every Child Should Know," while for younger children, "The Art-Literature Readers" have a happy combination of reproductions of famous pictures, and poems from the best authors.

In the field of Nature books, there is no lack of well illustrated and interesting books. For example, Mr. Herbert K. Job writes enthusiastically of "The Sport of Bird Study" and furnishes many excellent photographs from life, while Charles G. D. Roberts tells many interesting stories of beavers and other animals in his recent "House in the Water." For younger readers, there are the "strange, true" "Insect Stories" by Vernon L. Kellogg, the very attractive "Fairy-Land of Living Things" by Richard Kearton, and "The Seashore Shown to the Children" with text by Theodore Wood.

## LECTURE SCHEDULE AT THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM.

Grades 7A and 7B: Tuesdays at 4:00 P. M.

### Heat.

(Continued).

- January 5th, The Effects of Heat.
- January 12th, How Thermometers Are Made and Used.
- January 19th, Latent Heat.
- January 26th, Steam Engines.

Miss Lee

Grades 5A and 5B: Wednesdays at 4:00 P. M.

### Our Southern Neighbors.

- January 6th, A Trip Through Mexico.
- January 13th, Mexico (Continued.)
- January 20th, Central America.
- January 27th, Panama.

Miss Lee

Grades 8A and 8B: Thursdays at 4:00 P. M.

### Electricity.

- January 7th, How to Make and Use Cells.
- January 14th, The Effects of an Electrical Current.
- January 21st, How to Measure an Electric Current.
- January 28th, Electro-magnetism.

Miss Lee

Grades 6A and 6B: Fridays at 4:00 P. M.

### Astronomy.

- January 8th, The Sun.
- January 15th, The Moon and How It Causes the Tides.
- January 22nd, Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.
- January 29th, The Earth as a Planet.

Miss Lee

Primary Grades: Saturdays at 10:30 A. M.

### Animal Life.

- January 9th, How Animals Breathe.
- January 16th, How Animals Capture Their Food.
- January 23rd, How Animals Care for Their Young.
- January 30th, How Animals Travel From Place to Place.

Miss Lee

Primary Grades: Saturdays at 2.30 P. M.

### Hoofed Animals of Africa.

- January 2nd, Elephants.
- January 9th, Rhinoceros.
- January 16th, Hippopotamus.
- January 23rd, Antelope.
- January 30th, Camel.

Miss Gallup

**THE LECTURES ARE FREE TO THE PUBLIC.**

Special lectures may be arranged for.—Apply to MISS ANNA B. GALLUP.